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EXAMINER

HASHEM, LISA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2645

DATE MAILED: 03/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/743,990	Applicant(s) GARG ET AL.	
	Examiner Lisa Hashem	Art Unit 2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 25,26 and 28-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 25,26 and 28-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 August 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Drawings***

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the limitations of claim 30 ‘...each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message...’ must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, ‘...each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message ...’ which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Section 0035, lines 1-8 discloses ‘...On the subscriber’s side, intelligent controller 8 may detect any one of the unique multiple IDs in the series to toggle a respective indicator 91, 9b, or 9c. Each of the indicators 9a, 9b, 9c may comprise a ‘blinking’ light emitting diode to indicate a new message. The indicators 9a, 9b, and 9c may also have an audio indicator, in addition to a visual indicator, to obviate the subscriber’s line-of-sight need to check the presence of messages. The audio indicator may emit the same or respective unique tones for each mailbox or sub-mailbox, or a different tone or tones to indicate new voicemail messages...’. Thus, the instant application supports each sub-mailbox having a unique indicator for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message. However, none of the disclosure supports ‘...each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message...’.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,215,859 by Hanson, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,995,594 by Shaffer et al, hereinafter Shaffer.

Regarding claim 25, Hanson discloses in a telephone network (col. 1, lines 7-10) that includes a voicemail server (e.g. voice-messaging system/mailbox system; col. 2, lines 10-12; col. 4, lines 7-14; col. 5, lines 41-62) that stores messages and notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server by initiating a voicemail status call to the subscriber, the improvement comprising:

multiple mailbox partitions formed within the voicemail server and associated with a single telephone line of the network (e.g. dial-up voice-messaging system) (col. 4, lines 7-14), respective unique IDs (e.g. mailbox address(es) of the recipient(s)) associated with respective ones of the multiple mailbox partitions (col. 4, lines 30-36), and

a controller (inherently within the voice-messaging system) that stores a voicemail message in a partition associated with one of the unique IDs and that effects transmission of a change in voicemail status message during the voicemail server-initiated voicemail status call (col. 4, line 30 - col. 5, line 20).

Hanson does not disclose a message notification server that notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server.

Shaffer discloses in a telephone network (Fig. 1) that includes a voicemail server (Fig. 1, 22) and a message notification server (Fig. 1, 20) that notifies a subscriber device (Fig. 1, 12) of a message stored in the voicemail server by initiating a voicemail status call to the subscriber (Fig. 1, 10), the improvement comprising: a mailbox formed within the voicemail server (Fig. 1, 24) and associated with a single telephone line of the network (col. 3, lines 14-15; col. 3, lines 24-55; Fig. 1), a controller (e.g. software program in switch) that effects transmission of a change in voicemail status message during the message notification server-initiated voicemail status call (col. 4, lines 34-39) to a subscriber device in response to one of receipt of a new voicemail message for the subscriber (col. 3, lines 5-23; col. 3, line 56 – col. 4, line 5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Hanson to include a message notification server as taught by Shaffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since a voicemail status call by a message notification server can notify the subscriber device of a new voice message for a subscriber that is stored in a voicemail server. Notifying a subscriber device of a new voice message is performed by a different server (e.g. message notification server) than the voicemail server that stores voicemail messages for multiple recipients to save in allocating resources for the voicemail server to perform many different functions.

Regarding claim 26, the improvement of claim 25, wherein Hanson further discloses

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the transmitted voicemail status message includes one of multiple unique IDs (e.g. selected recipient) so as to identify a specific partition of the multiple mailbox partitions having a new voicemail message (col. 4, line 56 - col. 5, line 20).

6. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,396,513 by Helfman et al, hereinafter Helfman in view of Shaffer.

The applied reference (Helfman) has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Regarding claim 28, Helfman discloses in a telephone network that includes a voicemail server (e.g. voice mail system) that stores messages and that notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server by answering a voicemail status call by the subscriber (col. 7, line 29 – col. 8, line 53), the improvement comprising:

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at least one unique ID number (e.g. '3') associated with the status of messages (e.g. unread messages in the school-related category) at said voicemail server for that subscriber, and a controller (inherently in said voice mail system) responsive to the subscriber device to transmit the unique ID number for that subscriber during the voicemail status call, according to the status of messages for that subscriber at said voice mail server (col. 8, lines 20-26).

Helfman does not disclose a message notification server that notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server.

Shaffer discloses in a telephone network (Fig. 1) that includes a voicemail server (Fig. 1, 22) and a message notification server (Fig. 1, 20) that notifies a subscriber device (Fig. 1, 12) of a message stored in the voicemail server by initiating a voicemail status call to the subscriber (Fig. 1, 10), the improvement comprising: a mailbox formed within the voicemail server (Fig. 1, 24) and associated with a single telephone line of the network (col. 3, lines 14-15; col. 3, lines 24-55; Fig. 1), a controller (e.g. software program in switch) that effects transmission of a change in voicemail status message during the message notification server-initiated voicemail status call (col. 4, lines 34-39) to a subscriber device in response to one of receipt of a new voicemail message for the subscriber (col. 3, lines 5-23; col. 3, line 56 – col. 4, line 5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Helfman to include a message notification server as taught by Shaffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since a voicemail status call by a message notification server can notify the subscriber device of a new voice message for a subscriber that is stored in a voicemail server.



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Notifying a subscriber device of a new voice message is performed by a different server (e.g. message notification server) than the voicemail server that stores voicemail messages for multiple recipients to save in allocating resources for the voicemail server to perform many different functions.

7. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Helfman in view of Shaffer as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,032,039 by Kaplan.

Regarding claim 29, the improvement of claim 28, wherein Helfman further discloses a first unique ID number '3' is transmitted when a new voicemail message is present for the subscriber and a second unique ID number '2' is transmitted when another new voicemail message is present for the subscriber (col. 8, lines 20-26).

Helfman in view of Shaffer do not disclose a second unique ID number is transmitted when no voicemail message is present for the subscriber.

Kaplan discloses in a telephone network (Fig. 2) that includes a voicemail server (Fig. 1, 156) and a message notification server (Fig. 1, 150), the improvement comprising:

a controller of said message notification server (Fig. 1, 150) that automatically effects a voicemail notification to a subscriber device (Fig. 1, 100) in response to one of receipt of a new voicemail message for the subscriber (col. 5, lines 13-25; col. 5, lines 43-56). Wherein Kaplan further discloses at least one unique ID number associated with the status of messages (e.g. unread voicemail messages) at said voicemail server for that subscriber, and a controller (inherently in said voicemail server) responsive to the subscriber device to transmit the unique

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ID number for that subscriber during a voicemail status call to the subscriber device, according to the status of messages for that subscriber at said voice mail server (col. 8, lines 20-26).

Wherein Kaplan further discloses a first unique ID number is transmitted when a new voicemail message is present for the subscriber and a second unique ID number ('zero') is transmitted when no (unread) voicemail message is present for the subscriber (col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 18).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Helfman in view of Shaffer to include a second unique ID number is transmitted when no voicemail message is present for the subscriber as taught by Kaplan. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since the subscriber is notified as to the presence and absence of new messages stored in the voicemail server.

8. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Helfman in view of Shaffer as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0015478 by Fujisawa et al, hereinafter Fujisawa.

Regarding claim 30, the improvement of claim 28, wherein Helfman further discloses the voicemail server includes multiple sub-mailboxes assigned to a single telephone line (col. 7, lines 61-67; col. 8, lines 20).

Shaffer further discloses the voicemail server includes a mailbox assigned to a single telephone line of a single subscriber (col. 3, lines 14-15; col. 3, lines 24-55; Fig. 1).

Helfman in view of Shaffer do not disclose each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message.

Sheerin discloses a home answering machine (Fig. 1) that includes multiple sub-mailboxes (Fig. 2: 8, 10) assigned to a single telephone line of a subscriber (e.g. a parent; Fig. 1, 4; Fig. 2, 4), each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number (Fig. 1: 8, 10) for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message (col. 3, line 26 – col. 4, line 18; col. 4, line 48 – col. 5, line 27).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Helfman in view of Shaffer to include each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message as taught by Sheerin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification to provide a visual notification to the subscriber of a new voicemail message in a particular sub-mailbox.

9. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan in view of Shaffer.

Regarding claim 28, Kaplan discloses in a telephone network that includes a voicemail server (Fig. 2, 156) that stores messages and a message notification server (Fig. 2, 150) that notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server (col. 5, lines 13-25), the improvement comprising:  
at least one unique ID number associated with the status of messages (e.g. unread voicemail messages) at said voicemail server for that subscriber, and

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a controller (inherently in said voicemail server) responsive to the subscriber device to transmit the unique ID number for that subscriber in another notification, according to the status of messages for that subscriber at said voice mail server (col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 18).

Kaplan does not disclose a message notification server that notifies a subscriber device of a message stored in the voicemail server.

Shaffer discloses in a telephone network (Fig. 1) that includes a voicemail server (Fig. 1, 22) and a message notification server (Fig. 1, 20) that notifies a subscriber device (Fig. 1, 12) of a message stored in the voicemail server by initiating a voicemail status call to the subscriber (Fig. 1, 10), the improvement comprising: a mailbox formed within the voicemail server (Fig. 1, 24) and associated with a single telephone line of the network (col. 3, lines 14-15; col. 3, lines 24-55; Fig. 1), a controller (e.g. software program in switch) that effects transmission of a change in voicemail status message during the message notification server-initiated voicemail status call (col. 4, lines 34-39) to a subscriber device in response to one of receipt of a new voicemail message for the subscriber (col. 3, lines 5-23; col. 3, line 56 – col. 4, line 5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Kaplan to include a message notification server as taught by Shaffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since a voicemail status call by a message notification server can notify the subscriber device of a new voice message for a subscriber that is stored in a voicemail server.

Regarding claim 29, the improvement of claim 28, wherein Kaplan further discloses a first unique ID number is transmitted when a new voicemail message is present for the

subscriber and a second unique ID number ('zero') is transmitted when no (unread) voicemail message is present for the subscriber (col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 18).

10. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan in view of Shaffer as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view Sheerin.

Regarding claim 30, the improvement of claim 28, wherein Shaffer further discloses the voicemail server includes a mailbox assigned to a single telephone line of a single subscriber (col. 3, lines 14-15; col. 3, lines 24-55; Fig. 1).

Kaplan in view of Shaffer do not disclose the voicemail server includes multiple sub-mailboxes and each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message.

Sheerin discloses a home answering machine (e.g. voicemail server) (Fig. 1) that includes multiple sub-mailboxes (Fig. 2: 8, 10) assigned to a single telephone line of a subscriber (e.g. a parent; Fig. 1, 4; Fig. 2, 4), each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number (Fig. 1: 8, 10) for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message (col. 3, line 26 – col. 4, line 18; col. 4, line 48 – col. 5, line 27).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the improvement of Kaplan in view of Shaffer to include the voicemail server includes multiple sub-mailboxes and each sub-mailbox having a unique ID number for display on the subscriber device so as to identify which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message as taught by Sheerin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification to provide a visual notification to the subscriber of a new voicemail message in a particular sub-mailbox of the voicemail server.

### *Double Patenting*

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

12. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

13. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

14. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 31 and 33 of U. S. Patent No. 7,010,100 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly extend the "right to exclude" already granted in the patent.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is the same as the subject matter claimed in the '100 patent. Claims 31 and 33 of the '100 patent also pertain to the same subject matter including: '...at least one unique ID number associated with the status of messages at said voicemail server for that subscriber...' and '...wherein a first unique ID number is transmitted when a new voicemail message is present for the subscriber and a second unique ID number is transmitted when no voicemail message is present for the subscriber...' as pending in claims 28 and 29 of the instant application.

*Response to Arguments*

15. All drawing objections, claim objections, and 35 USC 112 rejections listed in the Final Rejection filed on 11-17-2005 and noted in Applicant's arguments filed on 2-13-2006 have been withdrawn.

16. In response to Applicant's arguments about claims 25 and 26 that Hanson does not teach 'multiple mailbox partitions... associated with a single telephone line of the network...'. Examiner disagrees. Hanson clearly discloses a caller dialing the voice messaging system to leave a message. The caller may leave a message for multiple recipients. Each recipient has a mailbox and corresponding mailbox address within the voice-messaging system (col. 4, lines 30-55). Further, Applicant argues that '...There is no discussion or even in suggestion in Hanson that the various recipients are co-located and using a 'single telephone line' and '...The term 'partition' is used to describe an arrangement where separate sections within a single mailbox are identified with different persons, albeit with the same phone number...'. The claims do not recite '...various recipients are co-located and using a single telephone line...' and '...separate sections within a single mailbox are identified with different persons, albeit with the same phone number...'. In response to Applicant's arguments about claims 28-30 that Helfman does not teach 'at least one unique ID number'. Examiner disagrees. Helfman clearly discloses at least one unique ID number associated with the status of messages at said voicemail server for that subscriber (e.g. the number '3' is the unique ID number associated with unread messages in the school-related category...' at said voice mail system for a subscriber of said system) (col. 8, lines 20-26). Further, Applicant argues that '...There is no teaching of a 'unique ID' that is associated

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with a particular subscriber. The purpose of using unique IDs in accordance with the present invention is that in the situation where there is more than one 'subscriber entity' (such as the case with multiple mailbox partitions), the various messages for each person may be associated with separate, unique IDs so that one may be able to distinguish the proper message recipient...'. The claims do not recite '...a unique ID associated with a particular subscriber...' and '...more than one subscriber entity...'.

17. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 25, 26, and 28-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- U.S. Patent No. 5,664,008 by Bossi et al discloses a network services platform includes multiple sub-mailboxes assigned to a single telephone line; and a LCD display located on the subscriber device identifies which sub-mailbox has received a new voicemail message

19. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**Or faxed to:**

(571) 273-8300 (for formal communications intended for entry)

**Or call:**

(571) 272-2600 (for customer service assistance)



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20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lisa Hashem whose telephone number is (571) 272-7542. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:30.

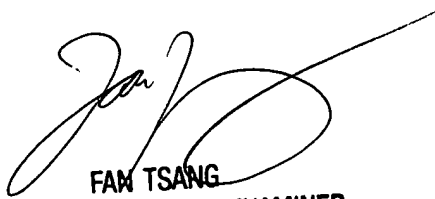
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

21. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LH

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March 15, 2006

  
FAN TSANG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600